(e) whether there are any plans to formulate proposals to harness Hydel energy from River Godavari; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) According to the studies carried out by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for "Re-assessment of Hydro Electric potential of major/medium schemes" during 1978 to 1987, 54 schemes with power potential of 5091.4 MW at 60% Load Factor have been identified in Godavari Basin. Out of this, 12 schemes with power potential of 1323 MW at 60% Load Factor have been identified on river Sabari and its tributaries.

(e) and (f) The details of hydro-electric projects in Godavari basin which have been accorded techno-economic clearance by CEA, proposals under examination in CEA and projects reports returned to Prpject authorities for re-submission are given in the statement.

Statement

Generation Potential of Sabari River in Andhra Pradesh

I. Project accorded techno-economic clearance by CEA

Name of Project	River	State
Jalaput Hydroelectric Project [3X6=18 MW]	Machkund [tributary of Godavari]	Andhra Pradesh
II. Projects under Examination in CEA		
1. Kanhan [2X45=90 MW]	Kanhan	Madhya Pradesh
2. Balimela Extension [2x75 MW]	Machkund	Orissa
III. Projects returned to project authorities which are yet to be re-submitted to CEA		
1. Bhopalapatnam [8X125=1000 MW]	Indravati [tributary of Godavari]	Madhya Pradesh
2. Kutru-I [3X50=150 MW]	Indravati [tributary of Godavari]	Madhya Pradesh
3. Kutru-II [3X50=150 MW]	Indravati [tributary of Godavari]	Madhya Pradesh
4. Nelakotta MPP [2X30 MW]		Andhra Pradesh

Development of projects without referring to CEA

888. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to allow Power corporates to develop their projects involving huge investments without referring them to the Central Electricity Authority for its tech-

no-economic viability appraisal and clearance; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) The Government, under the provisions of Section 29(1) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, has, from time to time, increased the limits of the sum of capital expenditure exceeding which the schemes are required to be submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for its concurrence. This has been done in line with the policy of delegation of powers to the State Governments, to ensure speedier development and also keeping in view the competitive bidding process being adopted for award of private power projects to the developers.

Transmission and Distribution Losses

889. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the transmission and distribution losses of power during last two years;

(b) whether transmission and distribution losses in the world are around 10 per cent, whereas in India they are 20 percent;

(c) the details of factors responsible for transmission and distribution losses; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reduce transmission and distribution losses?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI PR. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) Transmission & distribution losses for the last two years for which data is available, are given below:

1995-96	22.27%
1996-97	23.41% (provisional)

The transmission & distribution losses in the developed countries are in the range of 6-11% whereas in India it is of the order of 22-23%.

The following factors are responsible for high T & D losses:

Technical Losses:

(i) Weak and inadequate sub-transmission and distribution system due to inadequate investment and low priority being given to these works.

(ii) Improper load management resulting in overloading of systems and poor voltage profiles.

(iii) Large scale rural electrification programme at low voltage level being undertaken in the country resulting in long lines and extension of distribution network, without strengthening the back up transmission and sub-transmission system.

(iv) Inadequate maintenance of equipment.

Commercial Losses:

(i) Unmetered supply to consumers.

(ii) Pilferage and theft of energy.

(iii) Defective meters, meter reading errors, tampering of meters etc.

Power distribution falls within the purview of State Governments and SEBs/EDs. They are responsible for taking necessary steps for reduction of the T & D losses. However "Guidelines for reduction of T & D losses" were issued in February, 1986 and were subsequently revised in 1991. In accordance with the guidelines, the utilities were advised to conduct pilot studies to evolve optimal parameters for loading of different sizes of conductors, length of lines, distribution transformation capacities etc. They were also advised to formulate system improvement schemes based on these studies. The guidelines for conducting Energy Audit, were issued to SEBs/EDs in April, 1986 and were revised in May,